



RESULTS REVIEW

AND

RESOURCE REQUEST

2001-2002

USAID/GUYANA

MARCH 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106

Fax: 703/351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

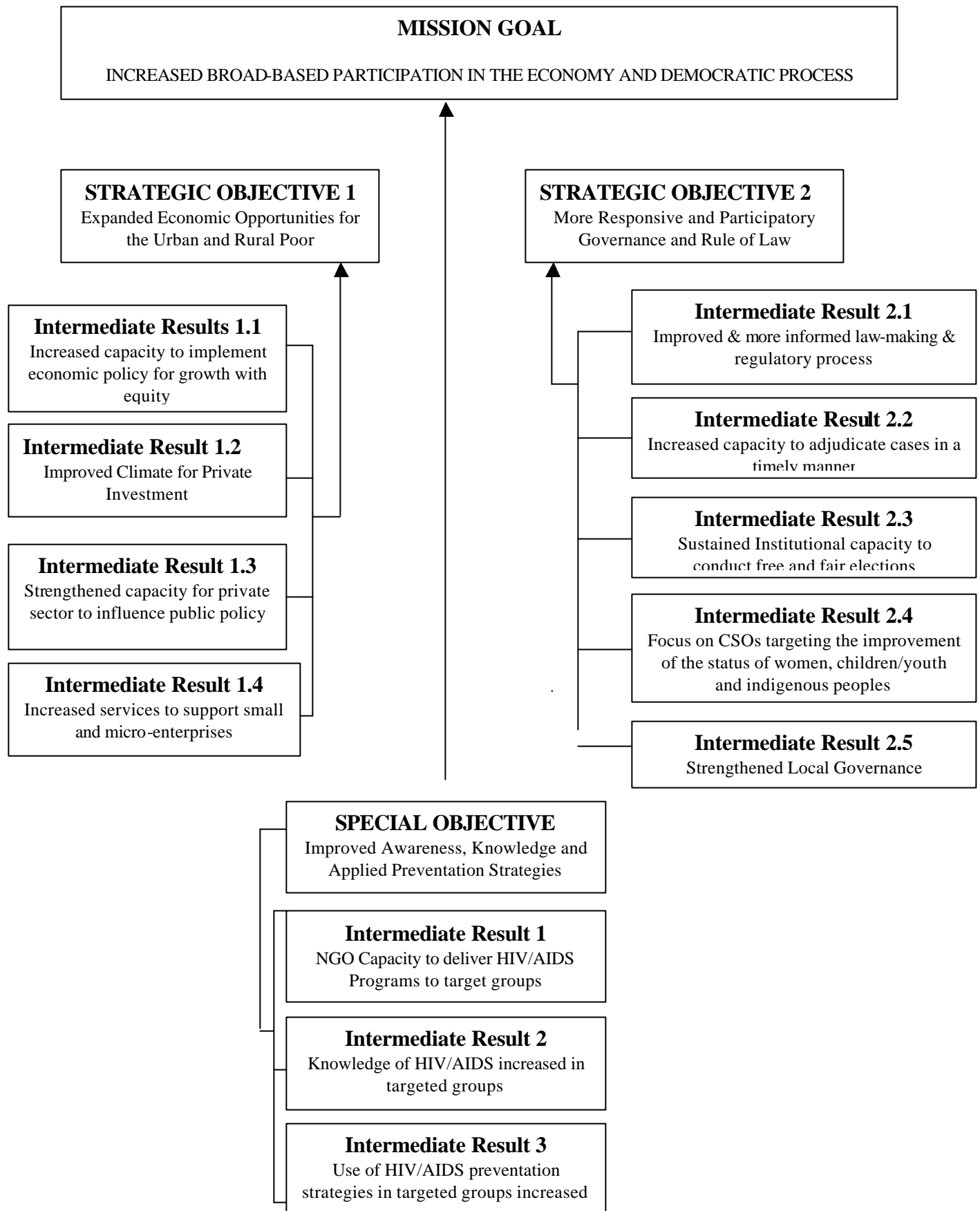
Table of Contents

ACRONYMS.....	I
USAID/GUYANA STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	II
PART I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE.....	1
A. SUMMARY AND CONTEXT	1-2
B. OVERALL PROSPECTS FOR THE FY 01 PROGRAM	3-4
PART II. RESULTS REVIEW , PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	5
A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1.....	5-11
B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2	12-19
C. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE.....	20-22
PART III. RESOURCE REQUEST	23
A. PROGRAM FUNDING BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.....	23-25
B. WORKFORCE AND OPERATING EXPENSES	26-28
ANNEXES. A. SO1 ECONOMIC GROWTH RESULTS FRAMEWORK 1999 - 2003.....	29
B. SO2 DEMOCRACY AND RULE OF LAW RESULTS FRAMEWORK 1999 - 2003.....	30
C. RESULTS FRAMEWORK 1999 - 2003.....	31
D. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	32

LIST OF ACRONYMSLIST OF ACRONYMS

BEEP	Building Equity and Economic Participation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
DG	Democracy and Governance
EG	Economic Growth
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
EU	European Union
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GJIP	Guyana Justice Improvement Project
GOG	Government of Guyana
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPED	Institute of Private Enterprise Development
IR	Intermediate Results
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MTTI	Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Industry
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PNC	People's National Congress
PSO	Private Sector Organizations
RFA	Request for Assistance
SO	Strategic Objective
TCN	Third Country National
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

USAID/Guyana Strategic Framework



**PART I OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM
PERFORMANCE**

A. SUMMARY AND CONTEXT

Since resuming free and fair elections in 1992, Guyana has made important strides toward establishing a market economy and developing sound democratic institutions. Guyana remains, however, one of the hemisphere's poorest nations and faces enormous development challenges, the greatest of which is a lack of constructive engagement, necessary for improving ethnic security and creating a climate of political stability. With modest financial resources USAID continues to make a significant contribution to Guyana's development in two separate, but related, areas of U.S. national interest: fostering economic growth in a transitional economy; and adhering to democratic principles and human rights. Advances in these two areas will lead to greater internal and regional stability.

Tremendous economic progress was witnessed during the 1992-1997 period, with several years of over 7% growth, and annually declining budget deficits, interest rates, and debt service ratios. Since 1991, Guyana has privatized 32 of its 40 parastatal industries and qualified to receive significant debt relief through the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative and Paris Club negotiations. In the aftermath of the 1997 election, however, Guyana's economic development has tended toward stagnation. The GDP fell to -1.3% in 1998, but grew at a modest 3% rate in 1999, primarily because of the tremendous increase in sugar production.

The December 1997 election continues to define the negative political engagement between the People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the major opposition party, the People's National Congress (PNC). The PNC's continued rejection of the election results and its ongoing court battle to contest them, has further politicized already tense ethnic relations and dampened the climate for new investment, both foreign and local. To help break this impasse, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) brokered an agreement (the Herdmanston Accord) between the two major parties that includes: shortening of the PPP's term from five to three years, conducting inter-party dialogue, completing a constitutional reform process, and conducting a new national election in January 2001.

With USAID assistance, the Constitutional Reform Commission succeeded in reaching consensus on a number of issues, particularly those related to fundamental rights. However, several critical issues were not resolved and passed on to the Parliamentary Oversight Committee for additional consideration. Racial tensions peaked during the 55-day public service strike with clashes between demonstrators and police, and again over opposition party allegations of extra-judicial killing. In the face of continuing political instability, and strikes which have shut down parts of the urban economy, the Guyana Dollar has depreciated steadily, and inflation is projected to rise to 9.6% this year. The arbitration award for civil service wages, a 66% increase over two years, has caused great concern in the IMF regarding Guyana's adherence to appropriate macroeconomic policies. While the World Bank and IMF have insisted that civil service reform is essential to maintain structural adjustment conditions, such reforms are viewed locally as a source for further racial and political tension, especially during an election year.

However, in the face of economic downturn, increasing levels of ethnic conflict, and President Janet Jagan's resignation in August, the subsequent appointment of former Finance Minister Bharrat Jagdeo as her successor has created renewed optimism among Guyanese that change is possible.

Within this very challenging development context, USAID's two SOs and new HIV/AIDS SPO have been making progress, particularly in supporting civil society and private sector organizations and opening up new channels for consultation and innovative dialogue. The Private Sector Commission, the umbrella for other private sector organizations has, on several occasions, played a pivotal intermediary role in resolving inter-ethnic disputes which left unchecked could have resulted in widespread disorder. Nevertheless, civil society remains relatively fragile, characterized by weak networks and limited crosscutting coalitions.

Clearly, advancements in democracy and economic growth are intertwined. The Constitutional Reform Commission (CRC) process, which included 50% representation from civil society, helped people work and interact more effectively across traditional political and ethnic lines. Indeed, the most significant achievement of USAID's assistance and overall support during this politically tense R-4 period has been the increased participation of civil society and the private sector in the democratic process. USAID's support continued to help facilitate dialogue and introduce new options for resolving conflict. This was particularly evident in the cross-race/ cross-political party participation in revising the National Development Strategy, the activities of the Women's Millennium Caucus, and the private sector's role in mediating political/inter-ethnic disputes.

In its first nine months of implementation, the EG SO was able build upon USAID's previous successes. Efforts to forge a closer working relationship between the Government and private sector have met with considerable success and great strides were made in laying the groundwork for improving the investment climate. An agreement with the Minister of Finance to release the USAID-funded Investment Strategy, drafted two years earlier, enabled the Mission to move public/private sector discussion of the strategy toward finalization and initiate assistance on the investment code. The Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED) continued to increase the number of microenterprise loans issued and to attract other donor resources. An introductory WTO/FTAA seminar attracted over 140 participants, including a considerable number of women. Seven private sector organizations received assistance in developing Strategic Plans and over 150 business owners were interviewed to help determine member needs.

Continuing political instability underscores the need to strengthen Guyanese democratic institutions. Of particular importance are constitutional revisions aimed at: reducing racial insecurity, allowing the opposition a meaningful role in governance, and empowering the electorate. Guyanese women appear to be well-poised to solve problems across race and party lines, and the Mission will continue to assist women's organizations and give them a more active voice in public life as a means of bridging the ethnic and political divide.

B. OVERALL PROSPECTS FOR THE FY 01 PROGRAM:

The 2001 election will be a defining moment for Guyana. If it is free, fair and transparent and the result accepted by the major political parties, it will signal a commitment to political stability and investment. If, however, the result is once again disputed, political instability will continue to drive away foreign investment and Guyana will be unable to make significant inroads to alleviate poverty. While the

election process will dominate FY 01, prospects for progress on USAID/Guyana's two SOs and SPO during the future funding year remain good, given that the Mission is in a capacity-building phase.

Under the Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO1), USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to private sector organizations in an effort to enhance their ability to advocate for economic and social transformation. In an election year, the role of the Private Sector Commission (PSC) will be critical, given its recent successes as a non-partisan mediator between the major political parties and between the Government and labor. It is anticipated that most potential investors, particularly foreign investors, will adopt a wait-and-see position until after the national election. However, during the period prior to the 2001 election, USAID will help the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry, the Ministry of Finance and private sector organizations to position themselves for a proactive post-elections investment thrust. To this end, USAID will assist the Government and the private sector in completing the investment strategy and promulgating an investment code; assessing and then addressing its WTO obligations; strengthening the Ministry of Trade and its investment arm, GO-INVEST; and augmenting the Tourism Association's capacities. USAID will work with fledgling private sector organizations to increase the range and quality of member services, access relevant business and trade information, develop new markets and implement sustainable business plans.

Recognizing that a technically high quality election process is a necessary step toward acceptance of the election result, and the initiation of meaningful inter-party dialogue, USAID will be collaborating with other donors to provide technical support for a variety of election activities. USAID's Democracy and Governance Program (SO2) will, for example, be working to strengthen the Elections Commission to ensure that logistical arrangements and verification systems are in place for the election, and that there is agreement among the major parties on these arrangements.

USAID will also provide technical assistance to develop and implement an alternative dispute resolution model for Guyana to relieve the continuing case backlog in the court system. The hiring of a Deputy Court Registrar and Court Manager, two Conditions Precedent in the Mission's agreement with the Government, will ensure that streamlined and computerized systems developed in FY 2001 will be implemented and monitored to create greater efficiency, effectiveness and public confidence in the court system.

USAID's program will continue to strengthen civil society organizations addressing issues affecting women, youth, and indigenous peoples to increase membership, develop sound positions on issues of importance to their members, and conduct advocacy activities. In particular, assistance to women's organizations will help them play a much greater role in decision-making and act as a force for positive cross-race/cross-political party dialogue.

NGOs have already demonstrated a strong commitment to providing HIV/AIDS counseling, services and care. Technical and institutional support through our SPO partner will significantly expand NGOs' HIV/AIDS prevention outreach and will serve as a catalyst for addressing this growing epidemic. The recently established expanded SPO Team has already begun to plan its first HIV/AIDS campaign and is

extremely enthusiastic about working with USAID's new prevention design. USAID and the Peace Corps will be collaborating on this prevention effort.

USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and tools to help Guyana develop sound democratic institutions and a positive investment climate. However, the political parties must demonstrate the political will to move forward on needed, but sometimes unpopular, measures and to begin constructive engagement to set up mechanisms which will allow all racial groups to feel that they are stakeholders in the nation's political system. In the next funding year, USAID's assistance will help Guyana prepare for what will hopefully be a post-election economic takeoff and a participatory breakthrough. The Mission remains cautiously optimistic that building the advocacy capacity of civil society organizations will contribute to building this cross-race/cross-political party bridge.

PART II. RESULTS REVIEW, PROGRESS TOWARDS MEETING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.1:

Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana

Objective ID: 504-001-01

Objective Name: Expanded Economic Opportunities for the Urban and Rural Poor

Self Assessment: On Track

The institutional contractor began work in June 1999, and a successful stakeholders' conference, with key representatives from government ministries, semi-autonomous agencies, and representatives from the private sector, microenterprise, women's and indigenous organizations, initiated the active involvement of USAID's economic growth partners in developing the first year annual workplan. The Performance Monitoring Plan at the IR level has been finalized and vetted with key partners to ensure that indicators are realistic and that data can be generated on an annual basis. The new activities are designed to build on the successes of USAID's previous economic growth project, and include: assisting the government to finalize its investment strategy and enact an investment code to attract badly needed private investment; strengthening the private sector to work in partnership with the government and become more proactive in advocacy and meaningful economic policy dialogue; and, institutional development and networking of nascent microenterprise institutions. Dialogue between the public and private sectors has improved dramatically, capacity building with private sector organizations has begun and interest and support of Government and donors for microenterprise development increased as a result of the success of the Institute for Private Sector Development (IPED) microlending program, which has been supported by USAID for the past several years.

Summary: The SO's primary link with the Agency's Strategic Framework is Goal #1, "achievement of broad-based economic growth". The SO is linked to the Agency's objective to strengthen and expand critical private markets by improving policies, laws and regulations governing markets and investment. In addition, the SO's support for expanding and improving access to financial and non-financial services by microentrepreneurs contributes to the Agency's objective of expanded access and opportunities for the poor. The SO reflects key U.S. interests in fostering economic growth in transitional economies and the MPP goal of promoting sustained, equitable growth with expanded economic opportunities for the urban and rural poor.

The purpose of this SO is to strengthen the business environment to bring about more equitable economic growth. The activities will benefit all Guyanese but the greatest proportional benefit will accrue to the most disadvantaged groups because of emphasis on equity. The SO recognizes that both the public and private sectors have critical roles to play if Guyana is to achieve economic growth with equity. The underlying premise is that a streamlined and transparent regulatory and policy environment coupled with a strengthened and more dynamic private sector will lead to increased private investment and greater economic opportunities for all Guyanese.

There are four key intermediate results necessary to achieve the SO: (1) increased capacity to implement economic policy for more equitable growth; (2) improved climate for private investment; (3) strengthened capacity of the private sector to influence public policy; and (4) increased services available to support small and microenterprises.

SO1's ultimate customers are the urban and rural poor, some of whom are already benefiting from greater access to credit and financial services provided to microentrepreneurs through USAID's support to the IPED. Over the longer term, greater benefits are expected from new jobs created as a result of increased foreign and expanded domestic investment.

Performance And Prospects: Because implementation of the SO began in June 1999, no targets were established in last year's R-4. However, there has already been some notable progress.

IR 1: An assessment of the needs of the Project Cycle Unit in the Ministry of Finance was completed and work is about to begin in computerization to ensure proper tracking of financial flows and data to assess progress of donor funded projects.

IR 2: Through increased dialogue between the private and public sectors, especially after the stakeholders' conference, working relationships have improved tremendously, resulting in the Government's acceptance of the private sector's need for an investment strategy and code. The approval of an investment strategy and code was given the highest priority in USAID's first year workplan. After Mission negotiations with the Minister of Finance, the draft investment strategy prepared in 1997 under USAID's previous activity was made public and formed the basis for a joint public/private sector effort to review and finalize it. As evidence of improved GOG and private sector relations, the new President, the former Minister of Finance, held a business summit to develop innovative strategies to stimulate economic growth, many of which the private sector agreed to develop with USAID technical assistance. Our implementing partner has demonstrated a positive track record in delivering high quality and timely technical assistance. As a result, the Government requested assistance in eliminating bottlenecks to business facilitation and in developing the Small Business Act, Securities Act, and Investment Code.

A WTO/FTAA seminar to raise awareness of the opportunities and challenges of a liberalized trade environment anticipated about 40 participants. Instead, an open invitation in the leading newspapers attracted so much interest that registration had to be closed at 140 participants, including a significant number of women. The seminar was well covered by the media, raising the profile of trade issues and their implications for Guyana's future competitiveness. The GOG has also expressed an interest in USAID assistance in addressing its WTO obligations.

IR 3: As a first step in strengthening private sector organizations, technical assistance was provided to the three business associations and four non-Georgetown Chambers of Commerce in developing the organizations' first long-term strategic plans. Over 120 businessmen were interviewed to assess the key problems facing local firms to enable the PSO's to plan services to meet member needs. Technical

assistance to private sector organizations to explore the establishment of a private sector development bank altered the groups' initial view that Guyana needed to develop its own bank. Instead the groups agreed to invite another Caribbean Development Bank to open a branch in Guyana. USAID provided assistance to the Private Sector Commission to prepare and present a proposal for strengthening its economic analytical capabilities. The Mission then served as a catalyst in forging an agreement by several bilateral donors to fund components of this five-year activity.

IR 4: Continued assistance to the leading microlending institution, IPED, resulted in almost 4,000 microenterprise loans in 1999, an increase from 2,500 in 1998, with approximately 80% to female borrowers. This assistance strengthened IPED's operating systems and raised the confidence level of other donors. UNDP, and now the Prince of Whales Youth Trust, selected IPED to implement their programs for Amerindians and youth, respectively. IPED also initiated its first sub-grant to another indigenous NGO, the Beacon Foundation, to better serve the credit needs of the indigenous population in the hinterlands.

Because of continued political tensions and uncertainty, a stagnant investment climate is likely to prevail through the period leading to the next national election. Therefore, it is unlikely that Guyana will see any significant increase in investment in the coming year. However, USAID will use this period to prepare the groundwork for increased momentum to attract investment following the election. USAID will continue to support efforts to ensure that the investment strategy is finalized and an investment code is promulgated thereafter. USAID will also help develop a matrix showing Guyana's WTO obligations and assist the GOG in complying with those deemed critical for increasing trade. Continued assistance will be provided to enable the GOG to implement FTAA business facilitation measures, and to engage fully in the ongoing FTAA process. Based upon their Strategic Plans, seven PSOs will be assisted in identifying and providing high priority member services and in enhancing their advocacy skills. USAID will continue to strengthen IPED to meet the increased demands of an expanding institution.

Possible Adjustment To Plans: While the SO Team remains confident about the achievement of IR level indicators, the Team is concerned about USAID's ability to achieve meaningful targets with the current set of SO level indicators. While the GDP moved from the negative to slightly positive this year, the lack of political stability has continued to dampen both foreign and domestic investments. With an election scheduled for January 2001, the possibility of some 2,000 to 4,000 public servants being voluntarily severed as a result of a 66% civil service wage increase, and the continued lack of available data, the indicators at the SO level appear to be outside the donors' span of control. The SO level indicators and targets were developed during a period when Guyana had experienced several years of over 7 percent growth in GDP and assumed that such momentum would continue. Therefore, USAID/Guyana proposes to submit three alternate SO level indicators for AID/W review which better reflect the highest level results that the SO Team believes can be achieved within the SO timeframe and the context of Guyana's current political and economic environment.

Other Donor Programs: The USAID program is implemented in coordination with World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the IDB programs which provide the macro framework for economic and policy reform. Other key donors providing assistance in economic growth and reform include the

European Union, Canada and the United Kingdom. Because these donors have begun to provide more balanced public/private sector assistance, rather than focus solely on support to Government, USAID is playing a proactive coordination role to ensure that private sector capacity is not exceeded and duplication of efforts is avoided. Most recently USAID served as a catalyst to encourage multi-donor coordination and support to strengthen the analytical capabilities of the Private Sector Commission, the umbrella association for private sector organizations. Over the long term, a strong PSC is essential to advancing well-conceived and researched ideas for private sector growth, and to continuing its increasingly important role as a broker in the political arena. Bilateral donors are currently emphasizing private sector workforce training and microenterprise development.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements its activities through a contract with Chemonics International Inc., in association with Management Systems International (MSI).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.1: Expanded economic opportunities for the urban and rural poor APPROVED: 7/22/98 Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana			
RESULT NAME: IR 2 Improved Climate for Private Investment			
INDICATOR: Percentage of WTO Obligations Met			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999 (B)		
SOURCE: GEO Study	2000		
	2001		
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: GEO is planning a study in which a consultant will prepare a matrix of policies which must be met to comply with WTO obligations. The study will provide a current status (the baseline) and appropriate targets for the next four years.	2002		
	2003		
COMMENTS: Baseline and targets will be developed as a part of an upcoming study.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.1: Expanded economic opportunities for the urban and rural poor APPROVED: 7/22/98 Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana			
RESULT NAME: IR 2: Improved Climate for Private Investment			
INDICATOR: Improved application of commercial/investment regulations and policies.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Scale. Steps taken toward the implementation of an investment code.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999 (B)		
SOURCE: GEO Project	2000	Steps 1, 2, 3, 4	
	2001	Step 5	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: (Stage I) Investment Strategy is in place. Steps: 1- Strategy is developed. 2- Draft Investment Strategy is Vetted 3- Strategy is revised 4- Strategy is Finalized (Stage II) Investment code is implemented and enforced. Steps: 5- Applicable laws are revised (these will be defined) 6- Key Laws are Passed by Parliament (these laws must be defined) 7- Information regarding laws is disseminated (knowledge and awareness increased) 8- Laws are enforced (laws are generally applied through court cases or other mechanisms)	2002	Steps 6, 7	
	2003		
COMMENTS: Applicable laws will be defined as they become apparent. In addition, elements of enforcement will also likely require further definition. Progress of this indicator will not necessarily be linear; hence it depends heavily on SO team/RP team analysis. Note, while this indicator is subject to a			

number of external influences, it is a critical factor in the achievement of the overall objective. In addition, GEO (as well as its predecessor project) has played an important role in helping to move this forward. Finally, GEO intends to incorporate the feedback of the DG staff to analyze progress of this indicator and to examine synergies with the DG portfolio.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Expanded economic opportunities for the urban and rural poor
APPROVED: 7/22/98 **Country/Organization:** USAID/Guyana

RESULT NAME: IR 3: Strengthened Capacity of the Private Sector to Influence Public Policy

INDICATOR: Membership in Local Chambers of Commerce and private sector associations.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Numbers of firms who are members of Local Chambers of Commerce and business associations.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999		Linden 25 Essequibo 55 Berbice 32 Upper Corentyne 60 THAG 54 GMA 125 FPA 62 Total owned by women: 29
	2000 (B)		413
	2001	425	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This covers local chambers and business associations which are assisted by GEO. This does not cover the Private Sector Commission because the overall membership numbers will not provide an accurate picture of institutional strength (there is a small and finite number of potential members; for example, corporate membership is expected to increase by 100% in 2000), therefore its inclusion would distort the numbers. (THAG- Tourism and Hotel Association of Guyana, GMA- Guyana Manufacturing Association, FPA- Forest Products Association)	2002	440	
	2003		

COMMENTS: This can function as a proxy indicator because GEO will assist in strengthening PSOs. The key concept is that if PSOs can demonstrate tangible benefits, membership will likely expand. For example, this could be improved analysis that leads to a greater influence on policy issues. Another example is the provision of services, such as internet access, access to information, advertising, etc. In turn, increased membership is likely to increase revenues, which will lead to greater sustainability over time. GEO will monitor the linkages between increasing capacity and increasing membership to analyze whether there are other factors influencing membership.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.1: Expanded economic opportunities for the urban and rural poor					
APPROVED: 7/22/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana			
RESULT NAME: IR 4 Increased Financial and Non-Financial Services Available to Support Small and Microenterprises					
INDICATOR: Numbers of loans disbursed.					
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of loans.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL		
			(M)	(F)	(T)
	1999 (B)		837	3042	3879
SOURCE: IPED	2000	(T) 4600			
	2001	(T) 5130			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Disaggregated by region and gender (M=male, F=female, T=total)	2002	(T) 5900			
	2003				
COMMENTS: In reporting, the data will also be disaggregated by gender.					

B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2**Country/Organization:** USAID/Guyana**Objective ID:** 504-002-01**Objective Name:** More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law

Self-Assessment: On Track

The SO is being implemented through a Cooperative Agreement with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and its consortium partners, the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the Carter Center. NDI's Chief of Party arrived in country in December 1999 and began mobilizing local office and technical personnel. Consortium partners met in February to finalize inter-agency roles and responsibilities, and draft plans for initiating in-country activities. NDI, in collaboration with USAID/Guyana personnel, is currently completing a draft Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for the SO, and finalizing a time line for the preparation of the Consortium's annual work plan, which will be submitted for approval in April/May 2000. Stakeholders have been identified and contacted for each of the SO's five Results Packages, and preliminary needs assessments have been initiated. The GOG has indicated Cabinet approval for the proposed plan to fill the new positions required in the Conditions Precedent in the LSGA and job descriptions have been drafted.

Summary: The Democracy and Rule of Law SO contributes to USAID's goal of building sustainable democracies by: strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights; encouraging credible and competitive political processes; developing a politically-active civil society; and, encouraging transparent and accountable government institutions. The SO contributes to the Mission's goal of promoting internal political stability and helping to create a more stable, secure and cooperative regional environment in which to advance U.S. interests.

Guyana has experienced two national elections, deemed by external observers to have been conducted in a free and fair manner. Nevertheless, the institutions and processes underlying Guyana's democracy remain in a nascent state. Since 1994, USAID has been helping to build Guyana's democratic foundation through the Guyana Justice Improvement Project (GJIP), the Guyana Strengthening Democracy Project (GSD), and support for participatory processes leading to the formulation of the National Development Strategy. SO2 results build upon this foundation by seeking, broadly, to strengthen key institutions and processes required for a vibrant, responsive and participatory democracy. These include: the judiciary, Parliament and the Parliamentary Counsel's office, the Permanent Elections Commission, local government, and civil society organizations focussed upon women, youth and indigenous peoples.

Key Results: In order to avoid a gap in activities during a time when critical democracy issues were being discussed, the Guyana Strengthening Democracy Project and the Guyana Justice Improvement Project were extended to implement a focused set of activities which advanced the activities of the new results framework. The areas where key results were achieved in "opening the space" for furthering the cross-race, cross-party dialogue include supporting: the creation and launch of the Women's Millennium

Caucus (WMC), formed by returning delegation to the Vital Voices of the Americas Conference; and providing an opportunity for a National Consultation, a precedent-setting effort which cut across ethnic and political divisions to develop a national women's agenda. The Caucus consists of women from all ethnic groups and political parties committed to breaking down the lines of division in Guyana and to increasing women's political participation. The consultation, to develop a women's agenda for change, was launched by former President Janet Jagan and attended by Parliamentarians and representatives from a wide range of women's organizations throughout Guyana.

Moreover, as a result of USAID-sponsored travel to regional conferences (Vital Voices, Caribbean), international symposia (Emergent Democracies Forum, Yemen) and look-and-learn tours (Indonesia Elections Mission), Guyanese participants' abilities were enhanced in the areas of collaborative inter-racial and inter-party development planning; understanding the relationship between economic development and good governance; as well as the mechanics of voter registration, transparent polling, and results reporting.

Performance and Prospects: Achievement of the Strategic Objective is based upon five intermediate results: 1) improved and more informed law-making and regulatory processes; 2) increased capacity to adjudicate cases in a timely manner; 3) sustained institutional capacity to conduct free and fair elections; 4) enhanced capacity of target CSOs to influence public policy; and 5) strengthened local governance.

IR 1: Law-making and regulatory processes were improved during the last year through technical assistance provided to the Constitutional Reform Commission (CRC) and the Constitutional Oversight Committee. Protracted discussions between Guyana's two major political parties, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the People's National Congress (PNC), over the composition of the CRC caused delays in the constitutional reform process. However, once the Commission was constituted, USAID assistance was instrumental in securing technical expertise in the areas of constitutional revision, systems of governance, political accommodation and nation-building, fundamental rights, protection of women's rights, and electoral systems. Comparative constitutional reference materials were provided, and assistance was provided to support public information and outreach on constitutional issues.

As a result, USAID-funded technical experts and ideas drawn from USAID-funded reference materials informed many of the CRC's recommendations. The recommendations relating to setting up a Constitutional Court and sections covering Fundamental Rights, for example, can be attributed to USAID's assistance. CRC recommendations were further informed through USAID-funded contacts with civil society organizations. While many constitutional issues were resolved, wide exposure to best practices about constitutional reform contributed to continuing discussion and public debate on unresolved issues.

Public education and awareness were greatly enhanced through the development and distribution of a constitutional resource collection to public libraries, town halls, and community meeting places throughout the country. Information contained in these collections was used in preparing several newspaper articles and editorials covering constitutional reform issues, and as a result public awareness was raised and the technical quality of constitutional discussions improved.

IR 2: Guyana's capacity to conduct free and fair elections was enhanced through the provision of technical assistance to the European Union's Elections Planning exercise. USAID-funded experts were instrumental in identifying the core elements required for Guyana to conduct its next general election (scheduled for January 2001). The election planning exercise was further assisted through the provision of technical expertise in electoral systems choices, a necessary pre-condition for sustaining the nation's capacity to conduct free and fair elections.

IR 3: Guyana's capacity to adjudicate cases was increased during the past year through the construction and renovation of two Magistrate's Courts. Judicial capacity was further enhanced through the compilation of Guyana's laws and amendments, which are likely to be printed and distributed to the judiciary and legal practitioners in the next reporting period. However, unlike previous years, the reduction of criminal and civil case backlogs, as indicated by the rate of cases filed and disposed of annually, was not measured this year. The SO team is hoping that the arrival of Carter Center experts will facilitate the establishment of baseline data for this indicator, as well as future year targets.

IR 4: In 1999, CSO capacity to influence public policy was enhanced through a variety of USAID-funded activities. The members of the original Vital Voices delegation continued to be active domestically in ensuring that women's rights were given prominence in the Constitutional Reform Commission's deliberations. The Guyanese delegation to the Caribbean Vital Voices conference, supported by USAID, played a leadership role in Conference planning and execution, resulting in a coordinated approach to women's empowerment in the region. The Women's Millennium Caucus has also been very active, conducting a series of media activities, including call-in shows, to highlight issues of concern to women in Guyana. Recognizing the impact of economic policies on women, the Caucus met with the Minister of Finance to encourage him to establish a mechanism for women to participate in financial decision-making in the Ministry and the government as a whole, especially the budget process. WMC's membership is growing and the organization has demonstrated its capacity to generate revenue through membership fees and fund-raising activities. The SO team is anticipating that additional target CSOs will be identified and institutional development needs assessed over the next few months. Performance indicators will be established, baseline data collected, and targets established for the next reporting period.

IR 5: Local governance was strengthened in 1999 through a USAID-funded training program aimed at enhancing neighborhood and regional councils' and committee members' ability to conduct local needs assessments, design appropriate interventions, and then execute them in a timely manner. Additional work was postponed in anticipation of new constitutional provisions revising the authorities and responsibilities of local government bodies, and the elections which will need to take place to constitute these bodies.

Other Donor Programs: There is a strong commitment to donor cooperation and collaboration in Guyana, especially among the bilateral donors. USAID continues to be the only donor providing broad-based support in the area of democracy and rule of law. Since political stability in Guyana is fundamental to the success of all other development assistance efforts, donors have a vested interest in helping to promote such stability. Funding for the work of the Constitutional Reform Commission was

an excellent example of donor collaboration, with participation coming from all the bilateral donors as well as the OAS and UNDP. Recent activities related to the upcoming national election suggest that a similar level of collaboration is likely.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: A cooperative agreement with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) was signed in January 2000. NDI will be working in a consortium relationship with the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the Carter Center to implement activities under this Strategic Objective.

SO 2 Performance Data Table 2: SO1 Performance Data Tables

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law APPROVED: 7/22/98 Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana			
RESULT NAME: SO Level			
INDICATOR: Participation of Females in National, Regional/Local Government			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of females holding elected positions or political appointments at National level and regional/local levels.	2000 Baseline – Number of Female Representatives National: TBD Regional/Local: TBD		
	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Parliamentary records, Ministry of Local Government	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator tracks the empowerment of previously disenfranchised groups in national and regional/local Government.	2003	TBD	
COMMENTS: Participation can be increased through the electorate (by enfranchising voters), or through the inclusion of representatives of civil society organizations, or members of previously disadvantaged groups, in elected or appointed positions. Universal suffrage for persons 18 years of age or older has long been enshrined in Guyana's constitution, and voter registration and turn-out was uniformly high in the 1992 and 1997 national elections. It is unlikely, therefore, that increased participation is likely to be achieved at this level of the political process. While the inclusion of minority (i.e., opposition) representatives in public decision-making is currently under discussion by the Constitutional Reform Commission, and ways are being sought to improve racial/ethnic representation, no clear guidelines exist at this stage. We are forced, therefore, to view gender, and specifically females, as a proxy for changing attitudes/perceptions about the importance of including formerly dis-empowered groups in public decision-making.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law			
APPROVED: 7/22/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana	
RESULT NAME: SO Level			
INDICATOR: Judicial Settlement of Civil and Criminal Cases			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Ratio of cases filed and cases disposed of annually.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	2000 (B)	TBD	
SOURCE: Registrar of Courts, Courts Manager	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the responsiveness of the judiciary to civil and criminal matters placed before them.	2003	TBD	
COMMENTS: At the present time, only adjudicated cases in the Magistrates and High Court can be considered by this indicator. However, as legislation is approved which establishes the authority of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) forums to use negotiation, mediation and/or arbitration to achieve remedies, these cases will be included. One would expect to see the ratio increase over time, as justice “improvements” permit the more swift and certain disposition of cases.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO.2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law			
APPROVED: 7/22/98		Country/Organization: USAID/Guyana	
RESULT NAME IR 3.0 Sustained Capacity to Conduct Free and Fair Elections			
INDICATOR: Level of Support for Permanent Elections Commission			
UNIT OF MEASURE: The percentage of the annual “core” PEC Secretariat budget which is funded by the GOG. (G\$)	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	2000 (B)	TBD	
SOURCE: PEC, Ministry of Finance	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures institutional capacity and sustainability by tracking, on an annual basis, the amount of financial resources allocated to the operations/ activities of the “core” PEC Secretariat. The proportion of “core” costs borne by the GOG (as opposed to funded by donors) will be used to indicate institutional sustainability.	2003	TBD	
COMMENTS: Previously, the Elections Commission was established to operate only for a discrete election time period. Following the announcement of the results, the Commission was disbanded. As a condition for USAID support for election activities, the GOG has agreed to establish, through legislation, and enduring, truly permanent, Elections Commission. A core secretariat is required to provide continuing support for voter registration and revision of the voter list. While donors may be called upon to support a proportion of “core” personnel and operational costs during the initial stages, the financial sustainability of the Secretariat requires that the GoG bear an increasingly larger proportion of these costs.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law			
APPROVED: 7/22/98		Country/Organization: Guyana	
RESULT NAME: IR 1.0 Improved and More Informed Law-Making and Regulatory Process			
INDICATOR: Citizen Input to the Legislative Process			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of Bills becoming Law, which involved public hearings.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	2000 (B)	TBD	
SOURCE: Parliamentary Secretary's Office, HANSARD	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures the extent to which citizens inform the legislative process through formal public hearings.	2003	TBD	
COMMENTS: To date, citizen participation in the Guyanese legislative process has been fairly limited. Technical reports and analyses sometimes inform law-making, and Parliamentary debate occasionally relies upon CSO inputs. However, the regularization of such inputs through public hearings institutionalizes the role of civil society in the legislative process. One would expect, as CSOs become more politically active over time, that the percentage of bills becoming law, which have been informed by public hearing would increase.			

C. SPECIAL OBJECTIVE

Country Organization: USAID/Guyana

Objective ID: 504-003-01

Objective Name: Improved HIV/AIDS Awareness, Knowledge and Applied Prevention Strategies

Self-Assessment: On Track

The Special Objective was approved in early FY2000 and the Congressional Notification expired in late December. Since then the Mission, HIV/AIDS Division of the Global Bureau and our implementing partner, Family Health International (FHI), have been able to put the SPO on the fast track. During their initial visit, a team comprised of FHI, G/HIV/AIDS and UNAIDS staff developed a year one design, selected core indigenous NGOs to work on the project, and created an SPO Steering Committee. The first year's workplan and budget have been approved. The initial sets of awareness activities are planned for May.

Summary: This SPO responds to Agency Goal #4, "World's population stabilized and human health protected in a sustainable fashion", and is most directly linked to the Agency's objective to achieve a sustainable reduction in STI/HIV transmission among key populations. Since this SPO is new, it was not included in last year's MPP. However, the SPO will contribute to US interests in protecting human health and reducing in the spread of infectious diseases.

UNAIDS estimates that Guyana now has the second highest HIV prevalence rates (between 3% and 5%) in the Latin America and Caribbean Region, next to Haiti. Although the Government of Guyana has developed an HIV/AIDS Program Strategic Plan, it has neither the funding nor the technical expertise to address the epidemic alone. Donor assistance to date has been limited. Non-governmental organizations have only recently begun to emerge as advocates and service providers following many years of authoritarian rule and suppression of civil society: 1992 was the first free and fair election since 1964.

There is widespread ignorance about HIV/AIDS and many misleading myths circulating about its transmission and prevention. Clear, accurate information and education on HIV/AIDS prevention is the first step in raising awareness of the seriousness of the disease and the need to adopt prevention strategies. A core group of NGOs has taken up the challenge with virtually no donor support. They need technical assistance and training to enable them to realize their role as HIV/AIDS prevention educators and advocates.

USAID's HIV/AIDS program has three components: (1) support for HIV/AIDS prevention information, education and communication; (2) institutional and technical strengthening of NGOs working on HIV/AIDS prevention; and (3) condom social marketing. At the initial stage, prevention activities will target youth broadly, as suggested by both government and civil society stakeholders. A core group of indigenous NGOs will work with community-based organizations and civil society, both in

sensitizing them to the realities of the epidemic and involving them in HIV/AIDS prevention activities. USAID also plans to support the development of a condom social marketing program in the private sector to help meet the growing demand for condoms.

Key Results: (1) Strengthened NGO capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS programs to targeted groups; (2) Increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS in targeted groups; (3) Increased use of HIV/AIDS prevention strategies in targeted groups.

Performance and Prospects: During the FHI/AID/W team's first visit the key partners were interviewed and the core group of NGOs to receive sub-grants selected. A Steering Committee was formed with representatives from the WHO/PAHO, UNAIDS, the National AIDS Committee, National AIDS Secretariat, UNICEF, Peace Corps, and the six core NGOs. A first year workplan was drafted, and then reviewed and refined by the Committee. The first year design, a series of structured "mini-campaigns" addresses the problem of the currently scattered efforts of individual NGOs in the areas of prevention and counseling. With the six NGOs working together on each campaign, the quality and impact of HIV/AIDS prevention activities will be greatly improved. Theme-focused Campaign events will include such activities as street theater, mural paintings, and live concerts. Campaigns will be assessed and lessons learned applied to planning subsequent ones. While the primary target audience is youth, subgroups identified include mini-bus drivers, organized youth groups, street youth and youth "hanging out" or "liming". Capacity building needs of the core NGOs will be identified and appropriate technical assistance provided. NGOs will carry out qualitative formative assessments with their target audiences to monitor progress and help shape subsequent campaigns. During the next FHI team visit, NGO proposals will be refined, agreements signed and the plan for the first mini-campaign developed for implementation in May.

Prospects for achieving results are good since the few NGOs active in HIV prevention are extremely committed and have been in the vanguard of addressing this crisis. With very limited funds and expertise, they have been working hard to raise Guyanese awareness of HIV/AIDS. Several months ago they staged a very successful HIV/AIDS march involving government officials, youth and civil society and have been working with the HIV/AIDS Secretariat to use the media to help promote prevention messages. With technical assistance and training, NGOs offer the best prospects for expanding outreach capacity, promoting interpersonal prevention messages and providing effective counseling to address this growing epidemic.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None at this time.

Other Donor Programs: Awareness of the serious nature of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is rising. However, concerted donor efforts have been slow in materializing. PAHO/WHO took the leading role in working with the Government and indigenous NGOs to develop the National AIDS Program Strategic Plan which provides the framework for Government and donor assistance. The leading donors addressing HIV/AIDS in Guyana are PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and UNAIDS. Last year an HIV/AIDS Theme Group was developed consisting of donors, representatives from the Ministry of Health, the AIDS Secretariat, the National AIDS Committee and NGOs working on HIV/AIDS issues.

To date, bilateral donors (the European Union, British and Canadians) have funded HIV/AIDS activities as part of their regional efforts but have no Guyana-specific programs. Dialogue to engage other donors in this effort has been positive, particularly with CIDA, currently designing their next country strategy, and with the Japanese, who have their grassroots grant mechanism available. Greater bilateral donor funding and involvement will be necessary to address and arrest the epidemic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement its HIV/AIDS activities through the Global Bureau's Cooperative Agreement with Family Health International (IMPACT project).

Selected Performance Measures: FHI is currently reviewing the indicators proposed in the SPO and will refine them in a PMP, gathering baseline data as required. These indicators may include:

- Correct knowledge of hierarchy of risk behaviors for HIV/STI
- Accurate self-risk assessment of personal risk for acquiring HIV
- Number of sex partners in recent past by type of partner
- Condom use by type of sex partner in previous episode
- HIV/AIDS technical capacity of targeted NGOs strengthened (index and weighted score)

PART III. RESOURCE REQUEST

A. Program Funding by Strategic Objective:

The funding level projected for USAID/Guyana for the next two fiscal years is \$5 million and \$3.7 million respectively. At these budget levels USAID can maintain pipelines consistent with Agency guidelines, implement activities in all the RPs and move forward toward meeting its Strategic Objective results. The proposed levels for FY 01 and FY 02 are well timed and responsive to mission requests. Such levels will ensure that USAID, in tandem with other donors, can help Guyana conduct an election acknowledged as free and fair by all parties and seize opportunities to stimulate economic growth presented by a more positive investment climate.

SO1: The fairly stagnant economy during the past two years following the still contested results of the '97 national election, demonstrates the close linkage that political stability and economic growth. Given the history of rising ethnic tensions during "election season" prospective investors both foreign and domestic are adopting a "wait and see" posture. Therefore, substantial levels of foreign investment prior to the election are unlikely. However, the positive relationship between the GOG and private sector which USAID helped to foster enabled the mission's EG contractor to begin capacity building activities in each of SO1's four Results Packages. The 1.8 million funding level for FY01 will ensure that the SO maintains an adequate pipeline to continue the momentum of demand driven, high technical assistance which is being requested by the GOG and private sector alike. Assistance in developing laws, regulations, and processes that enhance the investment climate and improve Guyana's potential competitiveness in the global marketplace will continue throughout this year and in FY 01. However, if the national election is successful (results are accepted by all parties), USAID, in tandem with other donors anticipates an unprecedented opportunity to help Guyana jump-start its economy. With political stability will come the potential for significant investment and job creation. In order to take advantage of such a window of opportunity, USAID will require the \$2.1 million projected for FY 01 for a two pronged effort. Although the groundwork to update policies, laws and regulations to create a more favorable investment climate will be well underway through the provision of USAID technical assistance, the GOG will need significant assistance to develop a proactive strategy to identify and attract foreign investment with good job creation potential. Systems need to be put in place and operationalized to facilitate such investment, rather than frustrate it. USAID also needs to provide the expertise to the GOG and private sector organizations to help them identify and secure new markets for Guyanese products. Assistance to accomplish these results will be SO1's highest funding priority and the increased DA funding projected for FY 2002 (\$2.1 million) is timed perfectly to allow for such a surge in technical assistance and training following the elections.

The \$2.1 million level is also needed to continue the longer term institutional development of private sector organizations and the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry. Should this level of funding not be available, USAID would be forced to postpone many of these capacity building efforts and concentrate on helping Guyana get a more immediate boost to the economy. The Mission recognizes that the discretionary account is tight. However, a reduction in ethnic tensions as a result of the acceptance of the election results, would provide USAID with an important window of opportunity to

help Guyana move the economy forward and begin to address the significant poverty problem. If such an opportunity materializes, the mission believes that it would be essential for the Agency to provide the entire \$2.1 million in FY 02.

SO2: Guyana's next general election, scheduled for January 2001, will be the single most important activity during the planning period for solidifying the country's nascent democratic institutions. It will also be the most expensive DG activity to be undertaken. Given the unstable political climate resulting from the major opposition party's refusal to accept the results of the previous general election (1997), maximum efforts must be aimed at securing the highest possible technical quality throughout the upcoming election, and encouraging a transparent electoral process where all political parties are likely to accept the eventual results. The cost of such an election will be high, and according to a recently-completed EU elections assessment report may run as much as US\$ 10.0 million. Donors are expected to contribute US\$ 4.0 million, and in order to fulfil our role among the donor partnership, USAID may need to provide as much as US\$ 1.0 million in technical assistance and training.

The Bureau's proposed funding levels are responsive to the mission's last R-4 request, both to restore funding which was cut from the FY00 budget, and increase the level planned for FY01 to \$2.4 million. Given the anticipated expense of supporting the upcoming election, which is likely to exceed mission projections, funding cuts would necessitate curtailment of important activities in other results packages.

While a successful, free and fair, election is an essential ingredient for political stability, it is only one step, albeit an important one, toward reducing inter-ethnic conflict and fostering a vibrant participatory democracy. Without a concurrent focus on justice improvements, civil society strengthening, and legislative support, the structural basis for a successful election result will be jeopardized. USAID funds are, therefore, important in supporting a wide range of confidence-building measures, aimed at creating an environment of political trust and ethnic security. At the same time, an adequate pipeline is necessary to ensure responsiveness to opportunities for forging improved ethnic dialogue and enhancing the ability of the most vulnerable groups in society to truly participate in the democratic process- one of SO2's highest level results.

Clearly, the role of civil society has changed since the last election, and donor support has played an important part in assisting private sector and non-Governmental organizations to voice their concerns about public policy matters and political issues affecting them. However, these organizations are new and will need additional assistance over time. Nurturing such organizations is the mission's second highest funding priority. Nevertheless, USAID needs to be poised to respond effectively in all of the RPs which together serve to solidify Guyana's democratic foundations, and must be assured adequate resource levels to do so.

SPO: While USAID's HIV/AIDS program has just begun, implementation is going forward rapidly. The \$200,000 of CS funds in FY 00 enabled USAID to create the framework and mechanisms for implementation which will begin in May. A comprehensive response to the growing epidemic is needed immediately which will require the engagement of other bilateral donors. USAID's planned HIV/AIDS prevention activity is already creating interest among these donors. After several discussions with

CIDA, headquarters personnel are giving serious consideration to expanding their regional HIV/AIDS activities to include a bilateral component. Preliminary discussions with the Japanese who do not have an in-country presence but expressed an interest in becoming involved, also appears promising. USAID, its partner FHI and the core set of NGOs, are poised to develop creative approaches to attract the attention of young people and help them assess, and change their high risk behaviors. Successful results will encourage other donors to become more involved and energize communities and government to participate in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. An agreement with the Peace Corps to engage volunteers assigned in the three target areas to assist in the USAID HIV/AIDS prevention activities will stretch the project's resources and provide an ongoing presence to assist NGOs and communities groups in carrying out the proposed activities. Once this interest has been generated it will be vital to keep up momentum in order to achieve the results outlined in the approved SPO. Projected budget levels of \$500,000 (FY 01 and FY 02), will provide a sufficient pipeline to insure that the pace of implementation can be sustained and activities will be extended to more target sites. Should an assessment show the need for a social marketing program, this funding can be used to quickly launch a program to guarantee sustained access to condoms.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
Improved	Implementing AIDS Prevention and Control Activities	High	4 years		500		500
HIV/AIDS	(IMPACT) NO. 936-3090.02						
Awareness,							
Knowledge							
and Applied							
Prevention							
Strategies							
No. 504-003-01							
GRAND TOTAL..\$100,000.00.....					500		500

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

B. WORKFORCE AND OPERATING EXPENSES:

Workforce: USAID/Guyana's work force is 8 staff and will remain at that level for the foreseeable future. However, as with other very small missions, it must be noted that having only one DH creates coverage problems when the Mission Director is on leave or on TDY, particularly since the Embassy is a SEP post and is also thinly staffed. As indicated in last year's R-4, the mission has obtained more consistent EXO support through a USPSC contract which provides for approximately 50% on site assistance. In addition, the Mission recruited a USPSC Democracy Officer to replace the former TCN manager. The mission's current workforce level is consistent with USAID's proposed Country Strategic Plan for FY 99-03.

Operating Expenses: USAID/Guyana has often been cited by LAC as an example of creative and efficient management of OE resources. However, the mission's extremely tight OE budget provides very limited flexibility to absorb cuts, and such cuts have a particularly adverse impact on small missions.

USAID/Guyana was able to absorb the 5% shortfall in the OE budget this fiscal year because the USDH Mission Director extended her tour by one year and all transfer, travel and shipping costs were already budgeted along with the transfer costs of an incoming replacement Mission Director. In addition, the USAID Office in Guyana has also curtailed all but the most essential office spending and has been recycling office supplies. At present, the Mission has no surplus office supplies. In order to operate effectively, USAID/Guyana simply cannot absorb any further reductions in its OE budget.

The increase funding shown in Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002 is urgently needed to purchase residential furnishings and appliances, office furniture and carpet, a replacement vehicle and to cover repatriation costs (i.e. travel, freight, education allowance) to and from post for the outgoing USDH Mission Director and the incoming replacement officer, and the increase in the cost of security guard service, electricity and fuel.

As reported last year, and as quoted here "It should be noted that all of the household furnishings, office furniture and some of the ADP equipment currently being used were shipped from RDO/C Barbados prior to the closure of that office. Most of this household furniture has since been re-upholstered twice and will be over eight years old, and we will need to begin the replacement process. The same applies to the office furniture and ADP equipment. The household furnishings/appliances and office furniture/equipment shipped from Barbados have provided significant savings on the USAID/Guyana OE budget over the past years, but will need to be replaced at the times specified in the budget." The procurement of replacement furniture and equipment will be spread over FY 2001 and FY 2002. Also, if USAID remains in the present office space for another 2 years, the carpet will have to be replaced. This carpet was installed in 1995 and is currently in poor condition.

The OE funded vehicle currently being used has exceeded the age and nearly doubled the mileage criteria for disposal. Even though the vehicle is in good condition and can be used for another fiscal year, it should be noted that the mission is facing increased maintenance costs as the vehicle gets older.

The current Mission Director is scheduled to depart post in FY 2001, hence the increase in funds under 'Assignment to Washington Travel' and 'Freight'. The Mission is anticipating that a replacement officer with a family will arrive immediately following the departure of the current Mission Director. Hence, the figures shown in FY 2001 under 'post assignment travel'; 'post assignment freight' and 'education allowance'.

FY 2001 and FY 2002 show an increase in guard service under the line items for 'Office Security Guards' and 'Residential Security Guards'. Following negotiations in October 1999, the US Embassy signed a new contract with the Security Guard Company, which includes a 17% increase in the cost of guard service, commencing FY 2000. In addition, this contract stipulates that payment be made in U.S. Dollars, which means that there will be NO savings on the fluctuation of the Guyana dollar.

As mentioned last year, USAID leased part of its office space to the Peace Corps and the Guyana Economic Opportunities (GEO) institutional contractors, which proved to be a tremendous saving on the rent which, next to the security service is our largest expense. However, because of the uncertainty regarding the USAID office relocation, the GEO contractor has moved to other office space. The mission must now pick up this share of rental costs. In addition, the cost of fuel has been increasing almost on a monthly basis and an increase in the electricity rates is expected in the near future.

USAID Office Security: The OE budgets presented for FY 2001 and FY 2002 are predicated on costs for our current office space. However, USAID/Guyana is one of the posts identified for relocation based on the security concerns of M/OP and SEC. The Mission has spent a significant amount of time trying to identify a suitable commercial building that would not pose increased security risks regarding crime or recurring politically-charged street demonstrations, risks not posed by our current location.

There is currently insufficient space to accommodate USAID within the Embassy. However, the Ambassador's plan to sell the Embassy warehouse and relocate it to the compound, created an opportunity to look at an additional construction project to build secure space on the Embassy grounds for the GSO unit, resulting in space to house USAID within the Embassy. A team from State Security, FBO and USAID SEC, conducted a site visit to determine the feasibility of this plan. The timeframe for completion of such a project was projected at 18 months. USAID/W indicated that the Mission could not wait that long to move to secure space.

The Mission was requested to locate alternate office space and the Embassy Regional Security Officer visited and approved the new space. However, the rent for the proposed office space would require increased OE to return the current space to its original condition and for "make ready" costs in the new building. In addition, a significant increase in OE is anticipated over the rental costs of the current office space. Moving forward on this project was postponed because SEC had no security funds available to ensure that the new space meets security standards. SEC has just informed the mission that security funds have been located. However, the mission will require additional OE for both "make ready" expenses and recurrent office rental expenses. The Mission's current OE budget will be insufficient to

affect any move to commercial space. Floor plans and more detailed cost estimates are being submitted to AID/W.

SEC considers a move to commercial space an interim one. However, not only is funding necessary for security enhancements at the commercial site, the Embassy has indicated that funding would have to be secured to assist with the construction of the GSO space, a prerequisite for creating sufficient space to accommodate USAID in the Embassy. A decision on availability of additional OE funding as well as additional security funding for a USAID move to the Embassy will be needed before the mission can move forward in addressing USAID/W and Embassy concerns regarding mission office security.

The Mission requests that the OE and security costs for both the interim move and the long term relocation to the Embassy be analyzed and the mission be given a formal decision and timetable for each relocation. USAID/Guyana would greatly appreciate LAC's leadership in resolving this issue to allow the Mission to plan such moves with the minimum adverse impact on our program.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/USAID/Guyana

Fiscal Year: 2002

Program/USAID/Guyana:

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Expanded Economic Opportunities for the Urban and Rural Poor															
	Bilateral	1,600		1,600				0						1,800	1,241
	Field Spt	0		0										0	0
		1,600	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,241
SO 2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	1,600											1,600	2,000	1,156
	Field Spt	0											0	0	0
		1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	2,000	1,156
SO 3: AIDS Awareness, Knowledge and Applied Prevention Strategies															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	500						600						600	0
		500	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		3,200	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	3,800	2,397
Total Field Support		500	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		3,700	0	1,600	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	1,600	4,400	2,397

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,600
Democracy	1,600
HCD	0
PHN	600
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	3,100
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	3,100
CSD Program	600
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	600

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/USAID/Guyana

Fiscal Year: 2001

Program/USAID/Guyana:

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Expanded Economic Opportunities for the Urban and Rural Poor															
	Bilateral	2,100		2,100				0						1,800	1,441
	Field Spt	0		0										0	0
		2,100	0	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,441
SO 2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	2,400											2,400	2,000	1,556
	Field Spt	0											0	0	0
		2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	2,000	1,556
SO 3: AIDS Awareness, Knowledge and Applied Prevention Strategies															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	500						500						450	50
		500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	450	50
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		4,500	0	2,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	3,800	2,997
Total Field Support		500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	450	50
TOTAL PROGRAM		5,000	0	2,100	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	2,400	4,250	3,047

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,100
Democracy	2,400
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	4,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	4,500
CSD Program	500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/USAID/Guyana

Fiscal Year: 2000

Program/USAID/Guyana:

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Expanded Economic Opportunities for the Urban and Rural Poor															
	Bilateral	1,400	0	1,400				0						2,040	1,141
	Field Spt	0	0	0										0	0
		1,400	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,040	1,141
SO 2: More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law															
	Bilateral	1,800											1,800	1,600	1,156
	Field Spt	0											0	0	0
		1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,600	1,156
SO 3: AIDS Awareness, Knowledge and Applied Prevention Strategies															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	200						200						150	50
		200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	150	50
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		3,200	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	3,640	2,297
Total Field Support		200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	150	50
TOTAL PROGRAM		3,400	0	1,400	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	1,800	3,790	2,347

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,400
Democracy	1,800
HCD	0
PHN	200
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	3,200
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	3,200
CSD Program	200
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	200

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Guyana																
End of year On-Board								Total							Total	Total
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con-tract	Legal	All Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1	0	0				1	1
Other U.S. Citizens*								0	0	0	1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	3	0	0				3	3
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	5
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	1						1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	1	1						2							0	2
Subtotal	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total Direct Workforce	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	8
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	8

* USOSC EXO - 50% time

Workforce Tables

Org: <u>USAID/Guyana</u> End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1	0	0				1	1
Other U.S. Citizens*								0	0	0	1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	3	0	0				3	3
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	5
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	1						1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	1	1						2							0	2
Subtotal	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total Direct Workforce	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	8
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	8

* USPCS EXO - 50% time

Workforce Tables

Org: <u>USAID/Guyana</u> End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1	0	0				1	1
Other U.S. Citizens*								0	0	0	1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	3	0	0				3	3
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	5
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	1						1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	1	1						2							0	2
Subtotal	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total Direct Workforce	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	8
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	8

* USPC EXO - 50% time

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID/Guyana
-----------------	--------------

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	1	1	1	1

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	41		41	41.5		41.5	42		42
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	13		13	17		17	17.4		17.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	54	0	54	58.5	0	58.5	59.4	0	59.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0	14		14	14		14
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0	0.7		0.7			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	20		20	20		20	20.9		20.9
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	1.9		1.9	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	21.9	0	21.9	35.5	0	35.5	35.7	0	35.7
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	3		3	3		3	3		3
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0	2.3		2.3			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0	2.3		2.3			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel	2.3		2.3			0	2.5		2.5
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	8		8	8		8	8		8
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	4		4	4		4	4		4
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	8.6		8.6	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 21.0		27.9	0	27.9	29.1	0	29.1	27	0	27
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0	24		24			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.7		0.7	1		1	1		1
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.6		0.6	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
Subtotal OC 22.0		1.3	0	1.3	26.2	0	26.2	2.2	0	2.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUYANA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 504		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	9.6		9.6	9.6		9.6	9.6		9.6
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	24		24	24		24	24		24
	Subtotal OC 23.2	33.6	0	33.6	33.6	0	33.6	33.6	0	33.6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	21		21	22		22	23.1		23.1
23.3	Residential Utilities	9.5		9.5	10		10	10.5		10.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	11.1		11.1	11.7		11.7	12.3		12.3
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	1.9		1.9	2		2	2.1		2.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	43.5	0	43.5	45.7	0	45.7	48	0	48
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	35.1		35.1	36.1		36.1	36.9		36.9
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	23.1		23.1	24.1		24.1	24.6		24.6
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	5		5	3.1		3.1	3.3		3.3
25.2	Staff training contracts	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	64.5	0	64.5	64.6	0	64.6	66.2	0	66.2
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	16.3		16.3	17		17	17.8		17.8
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	16.3	0	16.3	17	0	17	17.8	0	17.8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	4.1		4.1	4		4	4.2		4.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1		1	1.1		1.1
	Subtotal OC 25.4	5.6	0	5.6	5	0	5	5.3	0	5.3
25.6	Medical Care	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.9		0.9	0.8		0.8	0.9		0.9
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	6		6	4		4	4		4
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	2		2	3		3	2		2
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.4	0	10.4	9.3	0	9.3	8.4	0	8.4
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	5.5		5.5	3		3	4		4
	Subtotal OC 26.0	5.5	0	5.5	3	0	3	4	0	4

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUYANA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 504		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	3		3	7.5		7.5	6		6
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	2.5		2.5	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0	20		20
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	4		4	3		3	2		2
31.0	ADP Software purchases	1.5		1.5	1		1	1		1
Subtotal OC 31.0		11	0	11	15	0	15	32.5	0	32.5
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		296	0	296	343	0	343	340.6	0	340.6

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:	USAID/GUYANA	Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:	504	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

151.8

153.8

158.4

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

175 _____

195 _____

225 _____

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

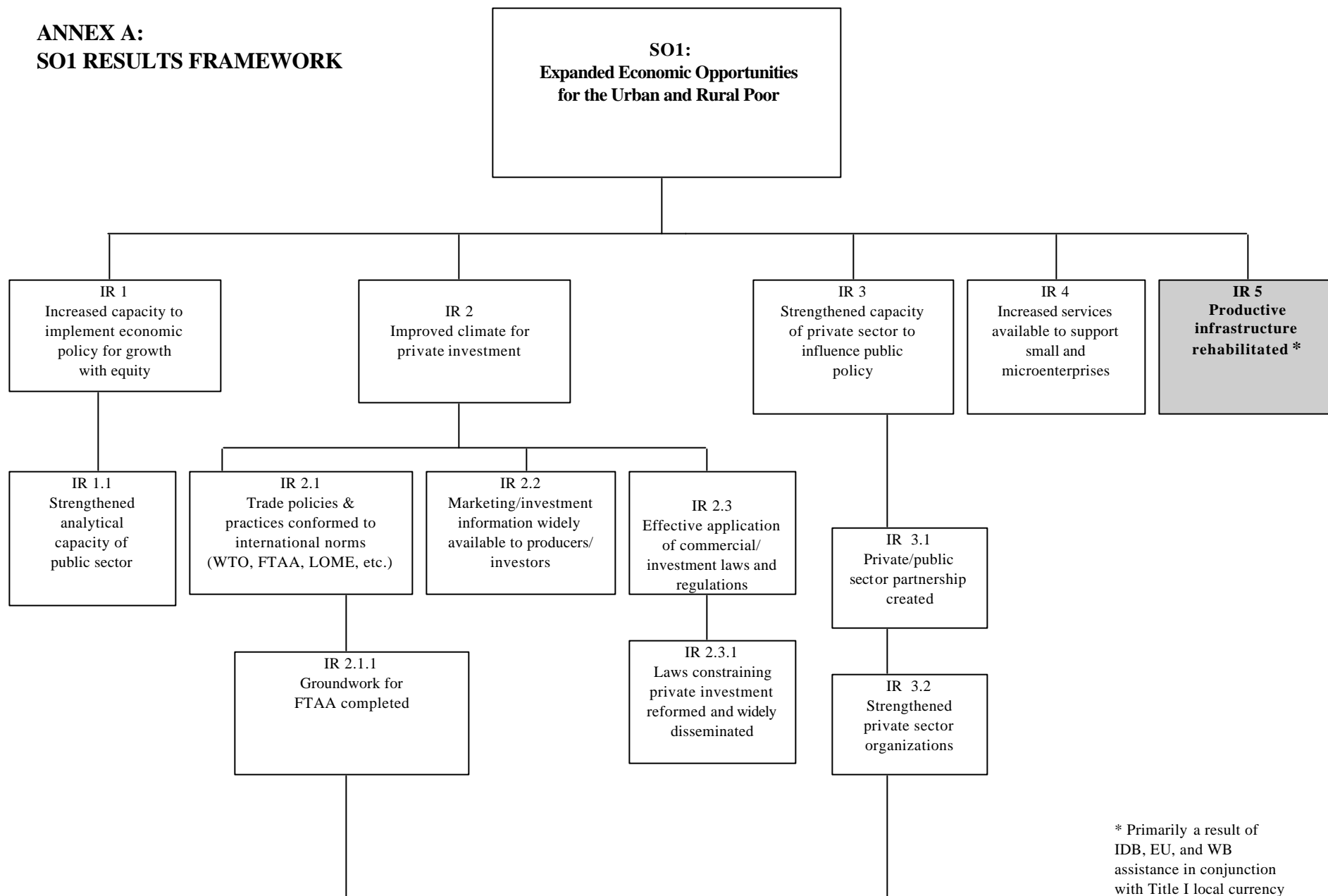
0

0

TABLE V GUYANA -- PROGRAM BY PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE
FY 1999-FY2001 APPROPRIATION TREND
(Thousands of Dollars)

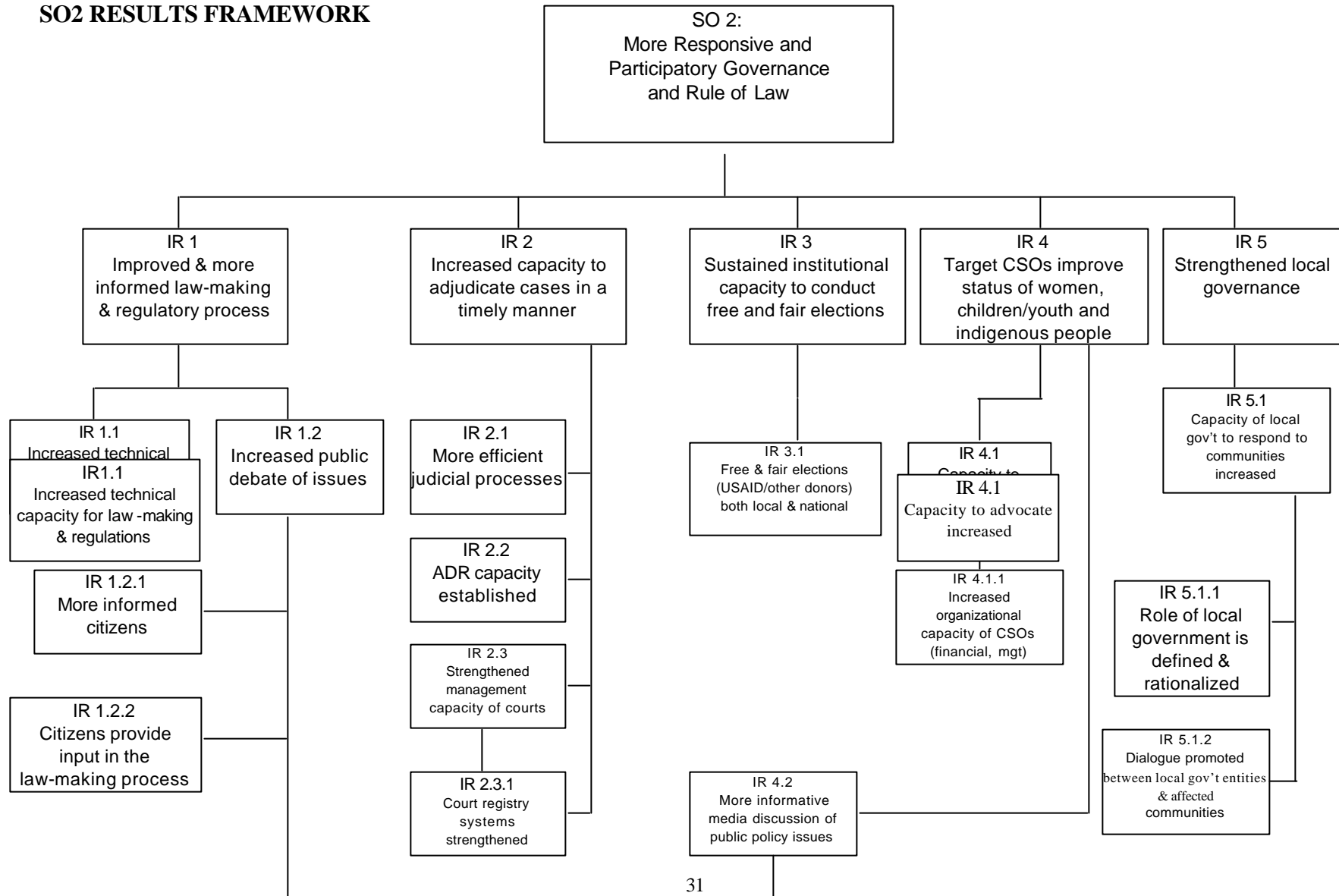
					CSD		DA		
					FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 1999	FY2000	FY2001
SO1 - Expanded Economic Opportunities for the Urban and Rural Poor									
EGPM Private Markets	CONTRACT	SUB:	PET				342	420	630
			PRN				342	420	630
			PSM				114	140	210
							798	980	1470
AEO (Access Economic Opportunity)		SUB:	MFD				171	210	315
			MED				171	210	315
							342	420	630
							1140	1400	2100
SO2 -More Responsive and Participatory Governance and Rule of Law									
DCCS Civil Society - General	USPVO						174	270	240
	PVL						0	0	240
	Other						174	270	240
DEEA Elections Assistance	USPVO						232	360	480
	PVL						0	0	0
	Other						0	0	0
DGPI Representative Political	USPVO						0	0	0
Institutions	PVL						0	0	0
	Other						116	180	240
DRLJ Legal and Judicial	USPVO						464	720	960
Development	PVL						0	0	0
	Other						0	0	0
							1,160	1,800	2,400
SPO - Improved HIV/AIDS Awareness, Knowledge and Applied Prevention Strategy									
HIVA HIV/AIDS Prevention	USPVO				145	375			
	PVL				55	125			
					200	500			
REPORT TOTAL					200	500	2,300	3,200	4,500

ANNEX A:
SO1 RESULTS FRAMEWORK



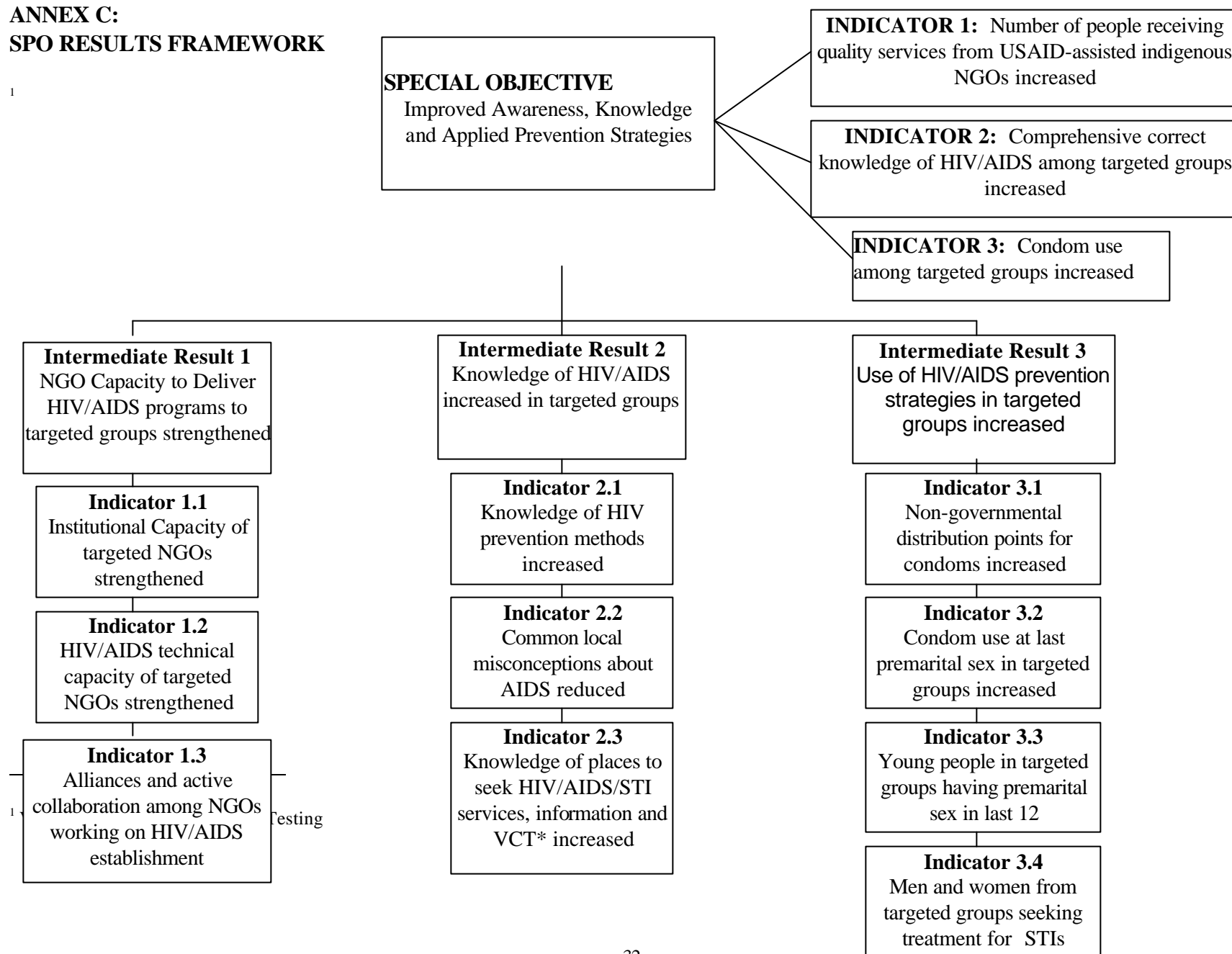
* Primarily a result of
IDB, EU, and WB
assistance in conjunction
with Title I local currency

ANNEX B:
SO2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK



ANNEX C: SPO RESULTS FRAMEWORK

1



ANNEX D:
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

USAID/Guyana does not anticipate any new or amended IEEs or EAs in this coming year. The Mission's two SOs and SPO and related activities are in compliance with previously approved initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs).